PART I - ADMINISTRATIVE

Section 1. General administrative information

Title of project

Multi-Year Grande Ronde Anadromous Fish Plan

BPA project number: 20531
Contract renewal date (mm/yyyy): ☐ **Multiple actions?**

Business name of agency, institution or organization requesting funding

Business acronym (if appropriate) CBFWA

Proposal contact person or principal investigator:

Name Tom Giese
Mailing Address
City, ST Zip
Phone 503-229-0191
Fax
Email address

NPPC Program Measure Number(s) which this project addresses

FWS/NMFS Biological Opinion Number(s) which this project addresses

Other planning document references

Short description

Target species

Section 2. Sorting and evaluation

Subbasin
Grande Ronde

Evaluation Process Sort

CBFWA caucus	Special evaluation process	ISRP project type
Mark one or more caucus	If your project fits either of these processes, mark one or both	Mark one or more categories
☐ Anadromous fish ☐ Resident fish ☐ Wildlife	☐ Multi-year (milestone-based evaluation) ☐ Watershed project evaluation	☐ Watershed councils/model watersheds ☐ Information dissemination ☐ Operation & maintenance ☐ New construction ☐ Research & monitoring ☐ Implementation & management ☐ Wildlife habitat acquisitions

Section 3. Relationships to other Bonneville projects

Umbrella / sub-proposal relationships. List umbrella project first.

Project #	Project title/description
20531	MYP Grande Ronde Anadromous Fish Plan
9202601	Administration, coordination and planning support for habitat enhancement.
9403900	Administration, coordination and planning support for habitat enhancement.
8402500	Habitat enhancement implementation.
9402700	Habitat enhancement implementation.
9608300	Habitat enhancement implementation.
9702500	Habitat enhancement implementation.
9800702	Build additional supplementation hatcheries.
9800703	Build additional supplementation hatcheries.
9801001	Captive broodstock protection and supplementation.
9801006	Captive broodstock protection and supplementation.
8909600	M & E of supplementation impacts on genetic characteristics.

Other dependent or critically-related projects

Project #	Project title/description	Nature of relationship

Section 4. Objectives, tasks and schedules

Past accomplishments

Year	Accomplishment	Met biological objectives?

Objectives and tasks

Obj 1,2,3	Objective	Task a,b,c	Task
1	Improve adult and juvenile migration success.	a	Improve habitat through instream and riparian projects.
		b	Monitoring and evaluation.
2	Improve adult holding and juvenile rearing survival.	a	Improve habitat through instream and riparian projects.
		b	Monitoring and evaluation.
3	Release additional genetically-appropriate salmon in selected areas of the subbasin.	a	Focus on restoration of wild production through use of captive & conventional brood stock techniques.
		b	Monitoring and evaluation.

Objective schedules and costs

Obj #	Start date mm/yyyy	End date mm/yyyy	Measureable biological objective(s)	Milestone	FY2000 Cost %
				Total	0.00%

Schedule constraints

Completion date

Section 5. Budget

FY99 project budget (BPA obligated):

FY2000 budget by line item

Item	Note	% of total	FY2000
Personnel		%0	
Fringe benefits		%0	
Supplies, materials, non-expendable property		%0	
Operations & maintenance		%0	
Capital acquisitions or improvements (e.g. land, buildings, major equip.)		%0	
NEPA costs		%0	
Construction-related support		%0	
PIT tags	# of tags:	%0	
Travel		%0	
Indirect costs		%0	
Subcontractor		%0	
Other		%0	
TOTAL BPA FY2000 BUDGET REQUEST			$ 0

Cost sharing

Organization	Item or service provided	% total project cost (incl. BPA)	Amount ($)
		%0	
		%0	
		%0	
		%0	
Total project cost (including BPA portion)			$ 0

Outyear costs

	FY2001	FY02	FY03	FY04
Total budget				

Section 6. References

Watershed?	Reference
☐	Draft Multi-Year Anadromous Fish Plan, CBFWA, February 4, 1998
☐	FY1999 Draft Annual Implementation Work Plan, Vol. 1 Tab. 5, CBFWA May 13, 1998
☐	

PART II - NARRATIVE

Section 7. Abstract

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Section 8. Project description

a. Technical and/or scientific background

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

b. Rationale and significance to Regional Programs

The Grande Ronde Subbasin is located in the northeast corner of Oregon and covers 3,950 square miles. A small portion of the subbasin is in Washington. The Grande Ronde River originates in the Blue Mountains and flows north to the Snake River. The confluence is upstream from eight major Columbia River dams. The Grande Ronde and its tributaries are snowmelt runoff streams, with peak flows in spring.

The Forest Service manages about 45 percent of the land in the subbasin. Both the Wallowa-Whitman and Umatilla National Forests cover parts of the subbasin. Most of the Forest Service land is managed for timber, grazing and recreation. Agriculture is the most important economic enterprise in the subbasin, with thousands of acres of privately owned irrigated cropland. La Grande, Oregon, is the largest town.

The indigenous anadromous fish species most actively targeted for management in the Grande Ronde River Subbasin are fall chinook, spring chinook, coho (extirpated), sockeye (extirpated) and Group A summer steelhead. The goal for these species is to restore sustainable, naturally producing populations to support tribal and non-tribal harvest and cultural and economic practices while protecting the biological integrity and the genetic diversity of the watershed.

Resource problems include inter-related water quantity and quality problems (e.g., low flows and high temperatures & pollutants) result in poor survival during juvenile rearing and migration, in many areas outside wilderness, particularly the lower Grande Ronde River, Wallowa River, and lower Catherine Creek. Riparian degradation and channelization reduces habitat available for adult holding and juvenile rearing in most reaches outside of wilderness areas. Water quantity, quality, and sediment problems reduce the success of fall chinook spawning. These problems have caused major habitat fragmentation and resulting poor connectivity. Combined with out-of-subbasin problems (e.g., Columbia mainstem passage), these problems have lead to the extirpation of sockeye and coho, and reduced populations of spring and fall chinook, and summer steelhead. This has caused greatly reduced production and loss of harvest opportunities.

c. Relationships to other projects

In the recent past, projects #8344100, 9202604, 9307000, and 9602001 funded research and monitoring of coho and chinook in the Grande Ronde. Project #9607700 funded habitat monitoring, and projects #8339200 and 8400900 funded habitat improvements. ODFW utilized funds under project #9604400 to develop a captive broodstock facility at Bonneville hatchery.

d. Project history (for ongoing projects)

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

e. Proposal objectives

To address these problems, the co-managers have adopted the following outcome-based objectives: 1) improve adult and juvenile migration success; 2) improve adult holding and juvenile rearing survival; and, 3) release additional genetically-appropriate salmon in selected areas of the subbasin.

Strategies to achieve these objectives include developing and implementing a comprehensive watershed based restoration program incorporating habitat restoration, hatchery production, research and monitoring and evaluation. Habitat restoration is directed at improving natural production through the use of instream and riparian projects. Hatchery production focuses on restoring wild production through use of both captive and conventional brood stock techniques. Captive brood stock techniques are used to prevent extinction and maintain genetic diversity of wild populations during periods of extremely low escapement. Conventional broodstock techniques are used to bolster populations at low to moderate escapements. Both hatchery techniques emphasize supporting wild production, not replacing with hatchery production. Research and monitoring and evaluation is an important aspect of these strategies. Research focuses on addressing critical questions associated with selecting future management actions. Monitoring and evaluation will address the performance of these actions in meeting the goals of restoring wild populations. Program changes will be made through an adaptive management framework of identifying expectations and monitoring results.

Specific actions (projects) that are funded under BPA to address these strategies have been deemed critical for accomplishing the objectives in an attempt to achieve the goals. These projects include administration, coordination and planning support for habitat enhancement work (projects #9202601 and 9403900), under the auspices of which other contracts have been agreed to for habitat enhancement implementation projects (#8402500, 9402700, 9608300, and 9702500).

Production projects to support and augment natural production include Lookingglass Hatchery and satellite facilities which were built and are operated with LSRCP funds. The co-managers have used funds from #8805301 and #8805305 (Northeast Oregon Hatchery) to plan additional supplementation hatchery facilities (projects #9800702 and #9800703). Captive broodstock protection and supplementation of Grande Ronde stocks is also funded under #9801001 and #9801006. Monitoring and evaluation of supplementation impacts on genetic characteristics is funded under project #8909600.

f. Methods

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

g. Facilities and equipment

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

h. Budget

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Section 9. Key personnel

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Section 10. Information/technology transfer

(Replace this text with your response in paragraph form)

Congratulations!